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ADMIRE JAP BRAVERY

St. Petersburg Moved by
Heroism of Jap Soldiers.

200 SUNK WITH VESSEL

PREFERRED TO DROWN RATHER
THAN TO SURRENDER.

Victory of the Russian Squadron is
Overshadowed by the Bravery
of the Victims.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28, 5:50 p.m.—The satisfaction of the people of St. Petersburg at the exploits of the Vladivostok squadron is tempered with admiration for the bravery of the Japanese soldiers who were on board the sunken transport Kinshu-Maru, and who preferred to drown rather than surrender.

Russian Had No Alternative.

The admiralty admits that the men acted heroically, but holds that Admiral Yezzen had no other alternative than to sink the transport, since he could not spare a prize



Rear Admiral Yezzen.
saw or hamper his swift conquest with a slower steamer. It is pointed out that the officers on board the Kinshu-Maru appreciated the situation by accepting imprisonment rather than death.

One Crew Sent Ashore.

In the case of the smaller Japanese transport sunk by the torpedo boats at Won-San, the crew were sent ashore because there were no accommodations for them on the torpedo boats.

The crew of the Japanese steamer Nakamura-Maru, as well as the Japanese of the Kinshu-Maru, who surrendered, have been taken to the Russian cruisers.

Ignorant of Future Plans.

The admiralty here professes ignorance as to the future plans of Admiral Yezzen, but it is believed he is in communication with Vladivostok by wireless telegraphy and is not likely to be surprised by the Japanese squadron sent to prevent his return.

JAPS ENTER YALU RIVER.

Details of the Encounters — Russians Fled Before Fire.

TOKYO, April 28.—The Japanese gunboat Maya, escorting a fleet of torpedo boats, entered the mouth of the Yalu river on Monday and moved toward Wiju. En route it fought a series of small engagements with the Russian forces protecting the right bank of the river. These encounters transpired frequently throughout Monday and Tuesday. Admiral Hasegawa, commanding the third squadron, in reporting the operations says:

"Our detachment reached the Yalu river Monday and while going up stream the enemy's field guns opened against us without effect. We discovered a force of the enemy on an island in midstream and when we fired on them they fled. On Tuesday the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, attacked our troops on the right bank of the river. The enemy fled into the mountains. From Antsu-Sien we repelled the enemy's guns and shelled them after half an hour. There were no casualties on our side."

JAP TRANSPORT SUNK.

Number Who Refused to Surrender Go Down With Vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese military transport, the Kinshu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, during the night of April 26, with all on board with the exception of 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 65 of the crew and 85 coolie carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

Official Report.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yezzen to the emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshu-Maru of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimeters. The Russians captured 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 65 of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

Jap Steamers Sunk.

Admiral Yezzen reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Goyo-Maru at Won-San (Gen-San) April 25, the Russian torpedo boats sank the Russian Japanese steamer Nakamura-Maru, of 220 tons, whose crew were saved.

Only Small Body of Japs Crossed Yalu.

CHEFOO, April 28.—Chinese junkmen arriving from the Yalu say that a Japanese force has occupied Kurlencheng, a town just north of Antung, on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river. They say that only a small body of the Japanese army has crossed that river.

Admiral Tzai reports the Chinese cruiser Hatten a total wreck on Elliot Island, north of Shanghai.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Went to the Capitol
at 11 O'clock.

VISITORS RECEIVED

MANY CALLED ON HIM BEFORE
HE LEFT.

Gov. Atkinson May Be Given the Vacant District Judgeship—Summer Plans Not Completed.

President Roosevelt went away from the White House shortly after 11 o'clock this morning to go to the Capitol to sign the work of Congress in its closing hours. Prior to his departure he was busily engaged receiving members of Congress, who called for all kinds of purposes and business—some to shake hands in farewell, others to inquire about the status of bills and others to introduce friends and request appointments. Many of those who called will leave Washington, they told the President, tonight, while a score of others will remain here from a few days to a few weeks longer, winding up departmental and other work that is pending. A good many members of Congress will be kept in Washington until June, as they brought their children here last fall and entered them in Washington schools, supposing that the session of Congress would last until June, if not later. So there will be quite a number of them here for five or six weeks to come. Most of the time will be something to do during that time, too.

Following Pet Local Bills.

A considerable portion of the President's visitors this morning were congressmen keeping track of pet local bills and anxious to prevent them going astray until they could receive the signature of the President. Representative Bartlett of Georgia, Senator Simmons and Representative Small of North Carolina, Senators Foster and Arkeny of Washington and a half dozen others were among those pursuing local bills. Representative Bartlett obtained the signature of the President to a bill that the chief executive vetoed at the close of the last session under a misapprehension. It is not infrequently true that bills that pass the close of Congress and fall because they do not obtain the presidential approval in the proper time. The vigilant senator or representative who follows his pet measure from place to place until he finds it safely under the right hand of the President.

A Judgeship for Mr. Atkinson.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia chatted long enough with the President to ask him not to settle the vacancy on the supreme bench of the District of Columbia, caused by the promotion of Judge Pritchard to be a circuit judge, until the West Virginia delegation has an opportunity to fully present the claims of ex-Gov. George W. Atkinson of that state. The President some time ago determined that he would give Mr. Atkinson the judgeship of what he calls a bill that the chief executive vetoed at the close of the last session under a misapprehension. It is not infrequently true that bills that pass the close of Congress and fall because they do not obtain the presidential approval in the proper time. The vigilant senator or representative who follows his pet measure from place to place until he finds it safely under the right hand of the President.

The President's Summer Plans.

The early adjournment of Congress will not mean the early departure of the President for the summer, it is said. Last year he went away from Washington for his Oyster Bay home the last of June and two years ago he left here on the 3d of July, although his family had preceded him to Oyster Bay. The President has several children in Washington schools, and they are allowed to spend their school holidays with him. Immediately afterward, it is thought, the President will go to Oyster Bay. It is thought probable that he will be here when he is nominated by the Chicago convention, but he will be in Oyster Bay when he is notified of his nomination. If the visit of the notification committee will reduce the number of members staying over night, the President may not go to Oyster Bay until he is notified. There are practically no hotel accommodations in the town of Oyster Bay, and the small hotel takes care of the visitors who are compelled to stay in town while the President is there, but such a large committee as the President's would have to tent on the grass on the President's grounds if its program was so arranged as to point out a night in the town. The official notification will be extended early in July and could take place here.

The Decision in the Crum Case.

Several senatorial callers discussed with the President last night and today the situation as to the Crum case. The President had considered the advisability of calling the Senate in extra session, but republican hold him that the Crum case was in such a state that Congress could be kept here a long time if the attempt should be made to push for confirmation. It was the desire to get away. As to an extra session, it was declared that a race issue would be precipitated by the fact that the President reluctantly admitted that the situation was entirely unfavorable to securing the confirmation of Crum before adjournment or in an extra session, except one of great length.

Correspondents' Servants Released.

Minister Conger cabled the State Department from Peking today that United States Consul Miller at Nuchwang had notified him that the two Japanese servants who were removed by the Russians from the Chinese Daily News press boat Fusan and imprisoned under suspicion of being spies, had been released and have arrived at Chefoo. Both Ambassador McCormick and Consul Miller have actively interested themselves in behalf of the unfortunate servants, and the Russian government has graciously yielded to their representations.

Minister Powell Going to Haiti.

United States Minister Powell, who has been ill for some time, cabled the State Department today from San Domingo that he is about to leave that capital for Port au Prince, Haiti, to obtain medical treatment to be had in San Domingo. The minister will not return to that republic, as Congress has provided for a division of the double ministry to Haiti and San Domingo, and Mr. Powell will remain minister to Haiti, while the post of minister to San Domingo will be filled by an original appointment.

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904—TWENTY PAGES.



THE CANAL PAYMENTS

MONEY HAS BEEN ADVANCED TO THE COMPANY.

French Syndicate Will Draw Upon the Treasury—Panama Wants a Million at Once.

Attorney General Knox is expected to officially notify Secretary Shaw at any time that the United States is in complete legal possession of the Panama canal and all the property that belonged to the Panama Canal Company, and that the \$400,000 purchase price may be paid to the proper authorities. Secretary Shaw has the cash ready to make the payment when he is informed that it may be done and to whom the payment may be made.

Forty Millions Advanced.

Attorney General Knox has cablegrams from Messrs. Day and Russell, representatives of the Department of Justice in Paris, saying that all the necessary deeds, papers, &c., are in their hands, and that a French syndicate has advanced the \$400,000 to the canal company. This syndicate will draw upon the Treasury Department for the money. Just what the details would be were not known at the treasury today. Secretary Shaw was at the Capitol with the President. The French syndicate will probably telegraph to its correspondents in New York to draw upon the treasury or telegraph the treasury to pay to the syndicate the money. If this course is not followed then the draft will come by mail and may not get here for eight or ten days. The money will be paid, however, is that the money will be paid within a day or so.

Panama Wants a Million.

The republic of Panama has asked the Treasury Department to pay to its fiscal agents in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co., at once \$1,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 that is to be paid that country, and a check for this amount will be drawn immediately. This check, it is likely, will be drawn in favor of the Secretary of State, who will indorse it to the republic of Panama. The remaining \$9,000,000 will be paid as designated by Panama. There is no official act of government in the United States now authorized to receive the money, but here it is expected that in June and he will receive the money if earlier arrangements are not made. A draft for the \$1,000,000 balance will probably be made out to Secretary Hay also and be placed in his hands for assignment as Panama directs. If the republic of Panama is not satisfied with this it will be turned over to that institution.

The Treasury Balance.

By reason of the constant heavy expenditures of the treasury this fiscal year the government will not have as much spare change when the \$50,000,000 payments are closed as was at first thought. There was today approximately a working balance of \$10,000,000 in the treasury.

In national bank depositories in New York there is accumulated about \$2,500,000 to be used in connection with these payments. The \$22,500,000 necessary to make up the total \$30,000,000 must be paid out of the working balance of the department, or another call must be made on national bank depositories for the amount needed. The \$22,500,000 must be reduced to less than \$30,000,000—about \$28,000,000 to be more accurate, depending upon the changes in the receipts and expenditure account during the next few days. The figure will be around \$30,000,000. It has always been a tradition of treasury officials that the working balance ought not to go below \$50,000,000, but the tradition will be violated this time. Secretary Shaw, can at any time, however, increase this working balance by drawing upon depositories for government money with them. After these depositories have paid the amount ordered by Secretary Shaw on the canal they will still have more than \$100,000,000 of government money in their vaults.

Canal Property Transferred.

The canal property has been formally turned over to Lieut. Mark Brooks of the Engineer Corps of the United States army, now at Colon, and the United States is in legal control, but actual control of the great canal property.

WITH JAPANESE ARMY.

At Least 200 American and European Correspondents in the Field.

The great number of newspaper correspondents dispatched to the far east by entering papers has overwhelmed the Japanese government, and United States Minister Griscom today cabled the State Department in behalf of correspondents for permission to accompany the Japanese forces in the field cannot be granted. It is estimated that there are already at least 200 American and European correspondents traveling with the Japanese army, a considerable incumbrance, when it is realized that each of these men is given all of the facilities accorded a Japanese officer of high rank, including body servant and interpreter, supplies of food, transportation and special privileges over the telegraph wires.

PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL

Bills Referred to the Cabinet Before He Signed Them.

President Roosevelt arrived at the Capitol today at 11:25 a.m. to attend to his official duties incident to the adjournment of Congress. Nearly all the members of his cabinet had preceded him and were waiting in the President's room. He was accompanied by Mr. Loeb, his secretary, and the whole executive force of the White House. A number of bills passed last night and today received his signature.

At 11:25 the President affixed his signature to the last of the general supply measure, the post office appropriation bill. Prior to that time he had signed the sundry civil, the general deficiency and the Military Academy bills. In addition to scores of measures of minor importance. The President was in almost constant consultation with senators and representatives concerning measures presented to him for signature. Bills relating to the various departments were referred directly to members of the cabinet who were present, and, as usual, they passed upon them before they were signed by the President.

At 12:45 p.m. the joint committee of the two branches of Congress, consisting of Senators Hale and Cockrell and Representatives Payne, Hemenway and Williams, appointed to notify the President that the Congress was ready to adjourn, called upon President Roosevelt in his room at the Capitol.

The President informed the committee that he had no further communications to make to the Congress. The committee remained with the President less than five minutes. The last of the important bills to receive the signature of the President were the river and harbor and Panama canal measures. All of the surveys which the Senate had referred to the President and harbor bill were stricken out in conference. In one of them the President had a personal interest in that a survey near the President's home at Oyster Bay. When he noted the fact that, among the other surveys, had been eliminated, he signed the bill and remarked laughingly that it was pretty evident that he had no influence with the present administration.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Theodore, Jr., and Kerri, Roosevelt and Miss Keah, were in the President's gallery of the Senate at the time of adjournment. The President returned to the Capitol at 2:05 o'clock and returned to the White House.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Selections Sent to the Senate for Action Today.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

J. Whitaker Thompson, United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; Thomas C. Humphrey, judge of the United States court for the central district of Indian territory; Louis Sulzberger, Missouri, judge of the United States court for the western district of Indian territory; Wm. R. Lawrence, Illinois, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Indian territory; Oscar I. Robbins, surgeon general of the army; John F. Mink, Ohio; T. DeWitt C. Parkinson, postmaster at Monongahela, Pa.

Joseph E. Dickers, judge of the United States court for the southern district of Indian territory. The Senate confirmed all the nominations sent in today, also the following postmasters:

Florida—John F. Stunkel, Leesburg; Jas. G. Baskin, Dunellon; Thos. H. Alexander, White Springs; H. C. Budge, Miami; Lawrence Brown, Milton; Roy S. Hanna, St. Petersburg.

Georgia—Japhet F. Lehman, Berne; Henry P. Radcliff, Pierceton.

Georgia—John F. Jenkins, Ashburn.

WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW.

It is Said That Postmaster General Payne is Much Better.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne are on their way to Washington from Charleston, S. C., where they left the Oconoga to return the remainder of the distance by rail. They will arrive here tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, and it is expected that Mr. Payne will be in his office in the Post Office Department tomorrow some time.

His health is said to have greatly improved during his trip to Galveston and return, and it will be with renewed vigor that he again takes up his duties at the department.

The absence of the Postmaster General Mr. Robert J. Wynne, the first assistant, has been acting postmaster general, and as such was today at the Capitol with the other members of the House of Representatives on the President during the last day of the session of Congress.

Death of Mrs. Kerr.

Word was received here today of the death, at her home in New Albany, Ind., last Sunday of Mrs. Mary Kerr, widow of Baron Komura, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The minister shows that Japan is the first country to give full effect to the elaborate code of laws governing war laid down by The Hague conference. He announces that there has already been put into operation by the Japanese the rule of war regulating the dispatch of letters, money orders and valuables between prisoners of war and their friends in their own country. The Japanese government has also ordered that such prisoners be supplied free with postal facilities, communication and means of receiving gifts. Also they will not be subjected to any railway charges.

SCHOOL INVESTIGATION

MR. MORRELL'S RESOLUTION CALLING FOR INFORMATION.

Wants Commissioners to Send Copies of All Records, Evidence and Other Papers in the Matter.

Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania today introduced in the House a resolution calling upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to transmit to the House all the papers connected with the recent inquiry of the local authorities into public school conditions. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the board of education of the District, be, and they are hereby, directed, to send to this House copies of all records, evidence and other papers in their possession, official and semi-official, forming a part of, or relating to, an investigation of conditions in the public schools of the District originated in November, 1901, and ended in February, 1903."

The resolution will be referred to the House District committee, and will not be considered at this session of Congress. Mr. Morrell is chairman of the subcommittee on education, labor and charities of the House District committee, and as such he said today he felt it was his duty to call upon the Commissioners for the evidence secured during their inquiry in order that the committee may be completely informed.

Mr. Morrell said the matter of the investigation into the public schools had been brought officially to his attention. He had learned, however, that the Commissioners had made an exhaustive inquiry into the school service, and that serious charges and counter charges had been made during the investigation by school officials. Mr. Morrell declared that no action had been taken by the Commissioners as a result of these investigations. He thought the matter should be placed before the District committee of the House in order that reforms may be instituted wherever the committee might deem necessary. The wording of the Morrell resolution in the public schools of the District of Columbia does not call for the papers "for the information" of a committee, but requests their transmission to the House, thus making public documents of all of them.

THREE DISTRICT BILLS

Passed by the House at This Morning's Session.

The House this morning passed three District bills. One of these was House bill 15488, to amend section 603 of the District code in relation to the regulation of assessment insurance companies. The second was House bill 15320, amending the act of June 8, 1895, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish violations thereof. This bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of the District Commissioners. The object of the bill is to allow the board of medical supervisors to issue licenses without examination to duly licensed physicians or equally of power in the selection of public officers curtails his sovereignty. He declared that the existence of any power which relieves public officials of their responsibility to the people is a danger to the public. The bill was passed by a vote of 219 yeas and 100 nays.

HUMANE RULES OF WAR.

Japan Adopts Regulations Laid Down by The Hague Conference.

The advanced position taken by the Japanese in the adoption of humane rules of war is strikingly shown in a report to the State Department from United States Minister Griscom at Tokyo, in which he incloses a communication to himself from Baron Komura, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The minister shows that Japan is the first country to give full effect to the elaborate code of laws governing war laid down by The Hague conference. He announces that there has already been put into operation by the Japanese the rule of war regulating the dispatch of letters, money orders and valuables between prisoners of war and their friends in their own country. The Japanese government has also ordered that such prisoners be supplied free with postal facilities, communication and means of receiving gifts. Also they will not be subjected to any railway charges.

Personal Mention.

Mr. George W. F. Swartzell has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., where he will attend the general convention of the M. E. Church as a delegate from the Baltimore conference.

Mr. George H. Smith of this city has gone to spend several months with his son, Alfred A. Smith, in San Juan, Porto Rico. W. A. Langille of the bureau of forestry left today for Alaska, where he will be engaged until December examining lands to be included in proposed forest reserves.

BEG FOR ASSISTANCE

Dramatic Situation of German Expedition in Africa.

MOST SEVERE LOSSES

KAISER'S SOLDIERS SUFFERING FOR NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Efforts to Subjugate Hereros Proving Difficult Problem—Berlin Paper Defends the Government.

BERLIN, April 28.—Col. Duerr, concerning whose return from German Southwest Africa conflicting reasons have been given, arrived in Hamburg today, and made the impression that he was a very sick man. The commandant of the Grootfontein district, German Southwest Africa, cables that the Germans there have suffered most severe losses and lack the necessities of life. He adds:

"I beg for immediate assistance."

A semi-official publication says the authorities here do not expect further engagements with the Hereros until the German forces see the opportunity of striking a decisive blow.

The Cologne Zeitung prints today a Berlin dispatch, evidently inspired and designed to defend the government against the charge of lack of energy in suppressing the rebellion.

The government pursued a policy," says the correspondent, "of letting the South-West Africa authorities determine what forces they needed and sent all they requested."

It has been variously stated that Col. Duerr who recently went to German Southwest Africa as commander of the expedition against the rebellious Hereros, had returned to Germany on account of sickness, owing to his failure to agree with Gov. Lettowin and on account of his having been suspended and recalled by Emperor William.

Kaiser's Visit to Italy.

ROME, April 28.—Before passing the Italian frontier last night Emperor William, who arrived at Venice yesterday on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, on his way to Karlsruhe, telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel, and also to Premier Giolitti, expressing his highest satisfaction at the warm, friendly greeting he had received throughout entire Italy and thanking them heartily.

A RUSSIAN LOAN.

Settled in Paris That French Banks Will Place One.

PARIS, April 28.—The Temps in its financial article today says:

"The question of a Russian loan has not advanced during the last few days. The only thing settled is that a loan will be placed shortly, and that French banks have decided to undertake to place it. Whether it will be one or several transactions, the price at which it will be effected and whether the coupon will be of large or small denominations are details on which MM. Hoetinger and Noetling, representing the French financiers, will go to St. Petersburg Saturday or Monday for the purpose of conferring with the Russian government."

ONLY 20 MILES FROM WON-SAN.

Russian Column Advancing Toward Jap Garrison.

PARIS, April 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:

"A Russian column is about twenty miles from Won-San, where the Japanese garrison has fortified itself. The Vladivostok squadron supports the movement of the Russian column."

"Some skirmishes have occurred on the right bank of the Yalu, resulting favorably for the Russians. Thus far only the advance guard of the Japanese has crossed the river, but the passage of the entire Japanese army is imminent."

PROPOSE MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

Meeting of National League in Chicago—Nominating Law.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The draft of the proposed municipal nominating law was today submitted to the National Municipal League when the league began its second day's session at the Northwestern University building. The draft was submitted by the committee on nominating reform. This committee was appointed at Boston in 1902 and for two years has carefully considered the subject.

George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh spoke on "The right of every citizen to a free and equal share in the selection of candidates for public office."

Mr. Guthrie declared that anything which limits or impairs the citizen's freedom of choice or equality of power in the selection of public officers curtails his sovereignty. He declared that the existence of any power which relieves public officials of their responsibility to the people is a danger to the public. The bill was passed by a vote of 219 yeas and 100 nays.

ON TRIAL FOR "RINGING."

Entered Yankee Trotter at Moscow and Won Every Prize.

MOBOW, April 28.—The trial began here today of two men, Bagovsky and Ostovsky, charged with entering an American trotter, Oland, as a Russian horse and carrying off all the prizes.

Three Victims of a Shooting.

CHICAGO, April 28.—George Walsh, wounded by Peter McGee, watchman at a stock yards plant, on Saturday, when trying to escape after having shot another watchman, has died. He was caught while stealing hams, and a revolver fight ensued. Both the watchmen with whom he fought, McGee and Arthur Clements, were killed. Walsh had an accomplice, whose identity is unknown and who escaped.

It would take 35,000 circulars

to reach the homes The Star reaches. At one cent postage the mailing alone would cost \$350, with twice as much more for printing, envelopes and addressing, or over \$1,000 to say what The Star will print for a few dollars.

WITH ROUSING CHEERS

The House Adjourned Until
Next December.

ENGAGED IN SONG

MEMBERS GENERALLY IN A MERRY MOOD.

Representative Richardson Called on to Preside—The Speaker Thanked for His Fairness.

With round after round of cheers for the Speaker and the singing of "America" and "Auld Lang Syne," the House of Representatives adjourned at 10 o'clock this afternoon adjourned until their place on the calendar offered by Minority Leader Williams thanking the Speaker for the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided over the sessions of the House, were adopted amid scenes of greatest enthusiasm. Speaker Cannon replied feelingly and wished every member a safe journey home and a merry mood.

Following adjournment the chamber was given over to much merriment. The members shook hands with each other and continued to sing songs for quite a long while. Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana assumed control of the mighty choir and led the members effectively in their musical display.

As the time for adjournment approached the chorus of the House steadily increased. The members were in a merry mood, and few of them after 1 o'clock remained in their respective seats. They preferred, rather, to roam about the chamber, gossiping with their colleagues, telling jokes and talking over plans for the future. From time to time most of the members would gradually concentrate immediately in front of the Speaker's desk. Here they would clamor for recognition in order to make sundry minor remarks. To obtain the attention of the chair members would raise their right hands like boys in school and call "Mr. Speaker" at the tops of their voices.

When the crowd would get so large as to practically obstruct all passage some of the defiant members would climb on the floor would call loudly for "Order! Order!" Then the Speaker would pound long and loudly on his desk.

It was apparently a great delight to all the members when the services of the reading clerk were engaged upon some long and unimportant message. The reading gave opportunity for social intercourse, as no one attempted to listen to what the clerk recited.

Mr. Richardson Called to the Chair.

At 1:30 o'clock Speaker Cannon called Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the senior democrat in the House, to the chair. A great demonstration followed. It was the first time during the session that a minority member had been in the presiding officer's chair. Republicans and democrats joined in the applause and cheering.

From time to time members who had called up bills of minor importance, not expecting their passage, would ask unanimous consent for permission to extend their remarks in the Record.

Smarting under the defeat dealt out to the majority yesterday when a special rule granting leave to all members to print remarks in the Record during the three days following adjournment, was presented, Representative Richardson, who had been out of the House, returned today to every request for permission to extend remarks in the Record.

The closing legislative minutes of the session were occupied by Representative Livernash of California on a measure to open certain Indian lands in that state. Mr. Livernash's measure was far from the center of the chamber. In order to be heard, however, he came down to the speaker's desk and spoke from that position.

Thanked the Speaker.

At 1:55 o'clock Representative John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, interrupted and obtained unanimous consent for a resolution. Every one knew that the closing scenes of the